The Pittsburgh Gazette

Vol. XVI. *Friday Evening*, August 14, 1801. No. 780

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

GLASS,

A FEW *Boxes and Half Boxes of* 8 *by* 10, *for Sale. Alſo, a handſome aſſortment of* Dry Goods and Groceries,

exceedingly low for cash, or country produce, by

Jeremiah Baker & Co.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 5, 1801.

N. B. Wanted immediately, a Journeyman Glazier. Apply as above.

A general aſſortment of SHOE THREAD *and* CROSS-CUT SAWS *for ſale as above.*

JAMES BERTHOUD,

WATER STREET,

Near Henderſon's Ferry,

Has juſt received, and for ſale, Wholeſale and Retail, a general aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

Conſiſting of

FINE and coarſe ſuperfine Dutchs and Colleen Linnens
Chintzes
Silks
Colored cords
Silk and muſlin ſhawls
Silk and cotton do.
Silk ribbons
Hat do.
Muſlins
Dimities

Cambrics
Muſlins
Gauzes, French, and Engliſh
Lawns
Bobbinets
Edgings
Laces
Threads, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Silver Watches, Hardware and Groceries.

Pittſburgh, July 23, 1801.

Three Hundred Acres of Land,

FOR SALE.

SITUATE *on the waters of Turtle creek, eight miles from the borough of Pittſburgh, on the road leading to Greenſburgh, adjoining the lands of Mr. Thomas Scott, Mr. Robert Hamilton, and others. The ſoil is generally of the firſt quality, and well watered. There is on the premiſes a good cabin and ſtable, and a conſiderable quantity of cleared land. For further information, application may be made to the ſubſcriber, reſiding in Pittſburgh.*

James Naylor.

July 23, 1801.

TO BE SOLD,

ON *the Premiſes, on Wedneſday the* 9*th of September next, by virtue of a writ of* PARTITION, *directed to the ſheriff of Allegheny county, from the Orphans' Court of the ſaid county, for the purpoſe of making partition of the real eſtate of* GEORGE JUSTICE, *late of Allegheny county, deceaſed, to the heirs of the ſaid deceaſed, the following tract of* LAND, *lying in Mifflin township, in the county of Allegheny, late the property of George Juſtice, deceaſed, containing* 200 *acres, allowing lands of Iſaac Juſtice, Wilſon Lapſley, and others, as is included within the dotted lines and four other lines of the draft of the ſaid Tract of Land, purſuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of the ſaid county of Alleghany, for the diſcharge of the debts of the deceaſed. Of ſale, ſix copies to be ſet up in ſix of the moſt public places of the county ſix weeks before, and to be printed in the Pittſburgh Gazette ſix three Fridays preceding the day of ſale.—When and where attendance will be given by the Adminiſtrator.*

By order of the Orphans' Court, 22d of June, 1801.

T. BATES, Clerk.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED *on the evening of the* 20*th inſt.* HENRY FRY, *a Corporal, belonging to the* 2*d Regiment Artilleriſts and Engineers.—He was born in Germany, is about* 23 *years of age,* 5 *feet* 9 *inches in height, has ſhort brown hair, grey eyes, fair complexion, and is by trade a taylor. He ſpeaks very low, and ſeldom without a ſmile—he dreſſes remarkably neat, and took with a round hat, a ſhort linnen jacket with ſleeves, two dimity veſts and one or two pair of dimity overalls. Whoever apprehends the above deſerter and ſecures him in any jail, or will deliver him to any officer of the United States, ſhall have the above reward and all reaſonable charges.*

JAMES READ,
Captain Commanding.

Fort Fayette, Pittſburgh, }
July 23, 1801. }

Stray Hogs.

CAME *to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living on Broadhead's Road, about ten miles from Beaver town, on the* 1*ſt of June, ſeven* HOGS, *two of them ſows, and five ſhoats, one of them has a bell on, marked with a ſwallow fork in the right ear, and a ſlit in the left. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.*

SARAH GREEN.

June 3, 1801.

At a meeting of the Pittſburgh

Troop of Light Dragoons, on Saturday the 1*ſt inſt. it was unanimouſly agreed, that the Troop ſhould meet on Saturday the* 15*th inſtant, at John Reed's, at three o'clock in the afternoon. The members are requeſted to be punctual in their attendance, as buſineſs of importance will be laid before them.*

ROBERT SIMPSON, Lieut.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 6, 1801.

N. B. It is not expected they will be in uniform.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED *on the evening of the* 28*th inſtant, from the encampment near Pittſburgh,* BENJAMIN STILES, *a Corporal belonging to Capt. Lyman's company, of the* 2*d Regt. of Infantry. He was born at Hollis, in the county of Hillſborough, ſtate of New Hampſhire, aged* 24 *years,* 6 *feet one inch in height, blue eyes, light hair and fair complexion; he took with him a round hat, nankeen jacket with ſleeves, one pair of nankeen overalls, and his regimental under cloaths. The ſaid Stiles was enliſted by Lieut. Renick, at Weſtminſter, in the ſtate of Vermont. Whoever will apprehend the ſaid Deſerter, and will deliver him to any Officer of the United States, ſhall receive the above reward and all reaſonable charges.*

JAMES READ,
Captain Commanding.

Fort Fayette, July 30, 1801.

WILLIAM CECIL,

At his Houſe in Liberty Street, near the Market Houſe,

MAKES and ſells all kinds of Ladies Buckſkin and Plush Saddles, Gentlemens' Plain, Burr, Spring and Inlaid Saddles, and Bridles of all deſcriptions, Saddle bags, Portmanteus, Valeeces, Traveling Canteens, Holſters, Light Horſe Caps, Fire Buckets, and every thing in the Saddlery line, in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner, and on the ſhorteſt notice. He alſo makes Mattreſſes of the beſt quality, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

All kinds of Country Produce will be taken in payment for any of the above articles.

Pittſburgh, March 28, 1801.

The higheſt prices will be given for Cow Taile, and Horſe Hair. Apply as above.

SAMPSON the SECOND!

From the Baltimore paper.

Mr. WILLIAM DOWST, who lately died at Salem, was a man of uncommon ſize and ſtrength. He was nearly 7 feet high, and weighed 300 weight. The following inſtances will prove his great degree of ſtrength:—He was on board a privateer, laſt war, which got among the breakers off Cape Breton; when it became neceſſary immediately to call anchor; but there being none upon deck, as many hands laid hold of one which was in the hold as could get at it, but could not ſtart it; Dowſt puſhed them aſide, ſeized it himſelf, brought it upon deck, carried it forward and held it upon the timber heads while a cable was bent to it, when he threw it over, and ſaved the veſſel and lives of the crew, as they were then upon the point of daſhing upon the rocks; the anchor weiged 700 weight. At another time, eight or ten hands were ſent to Beckett's ſhipyard from the well known privateer ſhip Grand Turk, to bring up a fore yard for the ſhip; Dowſt was among them, but, naturally indolent, he did not at firſt take hold; the others ſhouldered it, but began to ſtagger under it, and complained that there were not enough to carry it, Dowſt, laughing at them, told them he could carry it alone; on which they threw it down, and he took it up, and carried it to the ſhip, without aſſiſtance. At another time, when he attended the fiſh ſtakes at Windmill Point, he was directed by his employer to go for a Jackaſs which was in an adjoining field; when Dowſt got him to the partition fence, being in rather lazy mood, to ſave himſelf the trouble of letting down the bars, he took the beaſt and lifted him over, and then got upon his back and rode him to the place where he was to be employed. He once raiſed from the ground the anchor of the prize ſhip Roehampton, which weighed 1700, and which four men had immediately before endeavored in vain to lift, upon a bet. Being at Bilboa, laſt war, in a privateer, an Engliſh veſſel came in, which had in its crew a profeſſed bully, who was challenging every one to combat, and hearing of Dowſt, ſent a particular challenge to him: they met, and the Engliſhman, who was ſuperior to our Sampſon in the art of boxing, knocked him down three times, and the laſt time twiſted his fingers into his hair, to gouge him, when Dowſt gave him a blow upon his arm which broke it, and with another blow he broke in three of the bully's ribs, who it was ſaid died of his wounds. Dowſt, with his amazing ſtrength was remarkably good natured, and tender in his feelings, rather of an indolent habit: but when he was roufed to anger or exertion, his efforts were irreſiſtable. He enjoyed through life, a large ſhare of health. For three months previous to his death, he had been afflicted with the dropſy, but appeared to have conſiderably recovered, and the laſt day of his life he walked abroad the greater part of the day, according to his uſual habit; but the next morning his wife found him dead in the bed!

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

"Every difference of opinion, is not a difference of principle." Jefferſon.

TO THE PUBLIC,

On Electioneering, a plain Narrative of Facts.

HAVING private buſineſs to tranſact on Big Beaver, in April laſt, I happened to converſe with ſome influential characters, in that quarter, whom I knew from a long acquaintance to be ſtaunch whigs, and true republicans; and found, that they were oppoſed to the mode of forming a ticket by delegates from townſhips. Their objections were ſo forcible, that I found no motive to ſupport the ſyſtem. "It was a mere," ſaid they, "to cover the intrigues of deſigning men—a groſs impoſition on the *people*; and that it had been tried by the republican party in Waſhington county, but ſoon became reprobated, having given offence to the *people*, as not only unfair, but tainted with corruption, preſcribed by law, on which they conſidered themſelves duly called upon, to come forward as FREEMEN, unbiaſſed by party, untrammelled by intrigue, to give their ſuffrages for ſuch characters, as they ſhould, *on that day*, deem the moſt worthy of truſt."

On my arrival from *Beaver*, I communicated Mr. Gazzam, who was conſtantly in my confidence, with openneſs and candour, my doubts reſpecting the propriety of forming a ticket, in the manner propoſed; that great and weighty objections were made to it on *Beaver*; and that delegates were ſent forward, as on ſome occaſions heretofore, without full townſhip meetings, that is, by conſent of the *bulk* of the *people*, but by a few, comparatively to offend them, and bring the republican party into diſrepute. Mr. Gazzam, as well as ſome others, to whom I mentioned the circumſtance, differed with me in opinion; but their reaſons were ſo *ſmall*, that they only tended to make a deeper impreſſion on my mind of the impropriety of the meaſure. The June term approaching, the time allotted for the *conclave*, or what they called the *committee* to meet, the arguments I had heard at *Beaver*, became more and more realized. Democratic patriots, were ſcampering and pricking up their ears, from one end of the county to the other, to bring forward ſuch characters as would ſuit their ſeveral purpoſes. At laſt, I diſcovered, that the *people* were not ſuppoſed to have any thing to do in the buſineſs. The whole was to be done in the *Breſlaw** ſtile, in the *hocus pocus* manner of jugglers. Certificates of admiſſion were to be ſigned by two or three reputable characters in each townſhip, that were in the ſecret, and had their queue. "That *Tom, Dick* and *Harry*, were ſent forward by the *people*," when at the ſame time, not one man in fifty, knew any thing at all of the buſineſs.

In the mean time, Mr. John Lucas called on me, in his way to Mr. Ewalt's. It was on a Sunday afternoon, and Mr. Ewalt and his family being at church in town, Mr. Lucas ſoon returned; and tarried with me a few hours.—"Don't you think it would be proper," ſays Mr. Lucas, "for delegates from this county, to meet delegates from the county of Waſhington, in order to fix upon a republican character for Congreſs, and to endeavour to point out the propriety of allowing one to go from Allegheny county, the enſuing fall? concluding, that altho' we could ſend but a reſpectable *republican* character, it made little difference to him, who the character was." I replied, "that it might do, if the meeting was countenanced by the *people*, and met with their approbation; but in this I expreſſed my doubts, as I underſtood when at Waſhington laſt court, that Mr. *Weaver* was ſpoke of by Greene county, and Mr. *William Hoge*, by the county of Waſhington, and in courſe, ſuch an attempt, I conceived, would naturally fall to the ground." "Have you heard," ſays Mr. Lucas, "no perſon's name mentioned, as a proper character to repreſent the diſtrict from this county?" I replied, I had. "Mr. Ewalt and myſelf," ſays I, "meeting accidentally a few days ſince, at Mr. Gazzam's, and being alone, ſome converſation enſued on the ſubject." "Yea," ſays Mr. Lucas, "what was Mr. Gazzam's opinion; who was his choice?" "Mr. Gazzam," ſays I, "mentioned you, Mr. Lucas. Mr. Ewalt, ſeemed however, to differ in opinion with Mr. Gazzam, and ſaid he thought there was another gentleman better entitled." "Who is that, ſaid Mr. Gazzam?" "The gentleman is preſent replied, Mr. Ewalt, it is General Fowler. "Ah, yea, very well, ſays Mr. Lucas, that will do." Mr. Lucas invited me to dine with him the enſuing Sunday. Mr. Ewalt hearing that Mr. Lucas had called at his houſe, called on me in a day or two, to know his buſineſs, and we agreed to go together, and accordingly waited on Mr. Lucas the Sunday following. The converſation was ſoon reſumed on the ſubject of delegates, committees, &c. I expreſſed my doubts, nearly as I can remember, in the ſame words I did to Mr. Gazzam. I don't remember that Mr. Ewalt ſaid much on the ſubject; but this I remember well (for it made an impreſſion on my mind that will not ſoon be removed) that Mr. Lucas, on my differing with him in *opinion*, waxed very warm, and got very petulant; inſomuch, that Madam Lucas, politely took notice of her huſband's warmth, in the following laconick, but ſignificant manner, Monſieur Lucas!!! I ſaw into Mr. Lucas's views, and made no reply to his petulance. However, he concluded with obſerving, that I would even be in the ſame ſituation, of a French gentleman who had lately deſcended the river, who by his conduct in France *was left without any party at all*. "Be it ſo," ſays I, "he has probably acted the part of a man of honour; and if I ſhould ſtand *alone*, it was not the firſt time I had ſtood in that predicament." Here the matter reſted; and I appeal to Major Ewalt for the truth of the narrative. I pretend not to ſay, that I have expreſſed the preciſe words; but this I will aver, that I have expreſſed language of the ſame import.

In a day or two, ſubſequent to the above circumſtance, riding to town, I met my neighbour and friend Andrew Watſon, Eſquire, at his gate, who ſignified to me, that my name was in circulation, or taken up, for *Congreſs*. I told him, that I was perfectly ignorant of the circumſtance; and aſked him how the report originated, and from whom he heard it? To the beſt of my recollection, I think he told me, that he heard it from Mr. *Cramer*. Dining with General John Nevill the day following, during dinner he obſerved to me, "General Fowler, we are determined to ſend you to Congreſs, hoped I would ſucceed, and declared by an affectionate ſhake by the hand, that I ſhould have his intereſt." I then told the General, that Mr. Watſon had mentioned the circumſtance to me yeſterday; expreſſed my ſurpriſe at the federal party † thinking of ſo humble and retired a man as I was for that office, and *ſecularly* obſerved, that it might be the means of injuring my republican popularity in *Clapboard Row*. "It can only do it with *fools* or *knaves*, replied the General, for there is no man that knows you as well as I do, will ever entertain a doubt of your *republicaniſm*." But ſays I, from whom did you hear the report? I think Gen. Nevill replied, it was from Mr. *Bates*, the prothonotary; from whom he made ſtood, that Mr. *Beaver* had called a meeting of the people in his neighbourhood, by whom I had been unanimouſly nominated.

My unfortunate, but worthy friend, Colonel William Semple, being in town, I underſtood from him, that my name was mentioned as a member for Congreſs in his neighbourhood; and Sewickly, on Saturday the 6th of June; and that he had on the occaſion written an *anecdote* reſpecting my republican principles, which happened at Philadelphia in the year 1774. and aſked me if I had ſeen it, expecting that it was forwarded to the Gazette. I aſked Col. Semple what it was he had written, as I had obſerved nothing in the papers that concerned me. He mentioned the circumſtance, which he had frequently done before, with ſuch rapture, as convinced me, that the ſentiment, ſimple as it was, had made a deep impreſſion on his mind. I aſked Mr Semple by whom, or what meaſure my name had been brought forward in the quarter? But to this interrogatory he could give no anſwer; but ſo it was.

As ſoon as the circumſtance was mentioned to me by Mr. Watſon and General Nevill, I communicated the tidings to Mr. Gazzam; and as the great object with him, and the republicans generally was to have a *republican* character for to Congreſs, I vainly expected, as Gen. N. did, that no reaſonable, diſintereſted man, could entertain a doubt of my *republicaniſm*. On this occaſion, Mr. Gazzam appeared for ſome time to be between *hawk* and *buzzard*. After ſome ſpace ——— "do you think, ſays he, that

* *Breſlaw was a Pruſſian, famous for ſlight of hand, and performed before the royal family of England, as well as moſt of the crowned heads of Europe.*

† *Many of whom were conſtantly my warm and ſteady friends, except in* politics; *and having ſo often beat in a fair and well fought battle on both of which veterans not to be allowed to march of the citadel of* ARISTOCRACY *with ſhouldered arms? Yea, and with colours flying and drums beating too—for they are* "all republicans—all federaliſts." *We differ in opinion only—and "every difference of opinion, is not a difference of principle." For what reaſon then ſhould General Fowler again aſſociate with this deſerter of his fellow citizens, and accept of their friendſhip and ſupport? No good reaſon can be given, but that it operates againſt the views of a few intriguing political* jugglers *in Clapboard Row, who to govern this country by ſophiſtry and cunning packing committees, &c. to form a ticket thereby ſtamp a falſe impreſſion upon the minds of the people, which has long ſince been diſcovered and totally exploded.*

‡ *A ſquare in the main ſtreet in Pittſburgh where all the* modeſt, *and* wiſe men *of the town reſides.*

‖ *This anecdote was printed by "Mr." S—— peremptorily refuſed a place in the Tr——*

...ills and the *Wilkins's* are ſerious?" "I re-
...d, from what I underſtood, to me it appear-
...; for General Nevill had told me, with a
...and becoming candour, that they had no
...ce of running any federal character with
...ceſs; and that I having acted a uniform, *open*
...decided part, was conſidered by *all*, by far
...moſt eligible, and beſt entitled characte
...ngſt the democrats, and that I ſhould have
...ſupport." Here Mr. Gazzam obſerved
...that is the caſe, *we* will carry you—or *we*
...carry you without difficulty," and appeared
...well ſatisfied. However, in a few days, I
...'d that Mr. Gazzam cooled on the ſubject
...doubts and ſurmiſes ſeemed to ariſe in his
...d. He did not know what to think of it—
...doubtful it was a *federal trick*, to bring my
...e forward, until a few days before the elec
... and then to *pop* in a federal character;
...continued again to *harp* and *carp* about the
...*mittee*, to which I every day diſcovered freſh
...ctions—for every day helped to unveil the
... and throw new light on the impoſition.—
...being the caſe, I reprobated the *committee*,
...cted as it was, without THE VOICE OF THE
...LE, in warm and pointed terms—and ſo
...ly declared, that if my name was brought
...ard by that *committee*, for any office what
... I would put a negative to it in the public
...s, being determined to accept of no office,
...nomination procured in ſuch a ſmuggled,
...coming way. However, no arguments of
...could move Mr. Gazzam—like a ſtaunch
...f the tribe of *Levi*, he ſtuck true to his
.... Finally, I found, that John Lucas was
...nated by a certain *over-ruling power*, who
Omnipotence itſelf pervades this humiliated
...ry; and that *John Lucas* MUST be kept in
...by the committee, as well as *Thomas Mar*
...he former for *Congreſs*, the latter for *Senate*,
...iſe whiſpers a certain cow-wig, or go be
..., "HIS HONOR WILL GET CROSS, AN
... *Heigh bo!* cruel angry indeed! very
...ndent language truly! The man who
...ot think for himſelf, and ſpeak what he
... cannot be a republican. Such as have
...ed a contrary ſyſtem, are more fitted for a
...an a republican ſociety, for there is little
...nce, whether a man ſells his ſentiments
...*ing for a feather, to a Prieſt for abſolution,*
... *Judge for his cuſtom*, he is equally ...
...unfit to aſſociate with FREE MEN.
...myſelf now, in a very humiliating ſitua-
...ced. John Lucas MUST go to Congreſs.
...*the people is conſulted or not*,
...may well be termed CAPPADOCIAN
...CRACY. I curbed paſſion, and ſmothe
...ment, but all would not do. Shall I at
...me of my life, become *a ſlave to party*,
...corned being *a ſlave to my King*? No!—
...even while *a ſoldier*, and ſerving under
...*mers of tyranny*, was accuſtomed to receive
...al leſſons; nor did I ever ſubmit to the
...ating drudgery of ſtunning my political
... even at head quarters, in the memorable
...775, at Boſton; but, indignantly avowed
...timents of my heart, by openly *declaring*
...t trying period, in the face of an all pow
...commander in chief, * "THAT I WAS
...RMINED TO RESIGN MY COMMISSION
...ER THAN DRAW MY SWORD AGAINST THE
...ED AMERICANS," and for which DECLA-
...N, I ſuffered A PERSECUTION unparal
...n the courſe of the *American revolution*.
...ſettered and inſulted, as I found myſelf,
... under the neceſſity of making an effort,
... accordingly burſt indignantly from the
...els of the *dung cart of faction*, determine
...nore to be FREE—and who will tug in
...ammels, but ſuch as have forgot their
...*s as men* and their franchiſes *as citizens*,
...ve weakly allowed that DEMON PARTY
..., to triumph over reaſon, and trample
...mmon ſenſe.
...ic a queſtion or two naturally ariſe, and I
...vi[illegible] to Mr. Gazzam, and Mr. Lucas,
...y th[illegible]re offended with my conduct to
...fo[illegible] the public to expound.
...nc[illegible] Lucas been taken up, *generally by the*
...*d*[illegible] as General Fowler *is ſuppoſed* to
...uld not Mr. Gazzam, and others, have
...red it as a happy circumſtance, and have
...ll in their power to countenance it, in
... to have ſecured to Mr. Lucas a ſeat in
...ſs?
...ea; what reaſon can Mr. Gazzam and
...aſſign, for not affording General Fowler
... ſupport? Shall we hazard an anſwer?
...ot too obvious—They are afraid of offend
... Maſter of the Weſtern Political Puppet
... and therefore muſt continue to wire
...he puopets, as he directs
...ſo. Unfortunately for the world, there
...e men in all countries calculated by na
...o become inſtruments to ambitious, de
..., men. However, the proportion can be
...all in this country. The man that is in
...s, and can cultivate his farm, has no
... fear *here*, but bad health, and foul wea-
...either of which, thank God, we are
...roubled with. Such bleſſings ought to
...s thankful, and teach us to ſoar above
...ked and grovelling ideas of *party*, as
... to ſcorn all ſuch as have ſecretly leagued,
..., impoſe on our credulity, or infringe on
...y leges. Deſpiſing heartily, as I do, *tools*
— deſcription, I ſolicit only the counte-
...f men of independent minds, who are
...d by their own feelings: they are more
...efficient for my purpoſe, and I importune
...ur of no other.
...n, the public's moſt obedient ſervant,
...d. ALEXANDER FOWLER.

...*neral Fowler was tried by a court martial*
...*the Star Chamber or Inquiſitorial mode*
...*men in 1775, while an officer in the Britiſh*
...*a charge grounded on this* DECLARATI
...*Though it was made in 1773 in the city of*
...*to Mr.* Richard Bache, *father of*
...*Editor of the* AURORA, *who I believe is*
...*ug. Let the* Iſraelites *therefore beware,*
...*Engliſh liberties with the political conduct of*
...*Fowler. His character was eſtabliſhed*
...*g one of the young men in this country were in*
...*Hobbes, and cannot be injured, by either*
...*reſentment, or calumny.*
...TION, *will ſoon be publiſhed*
...*of this preſs, entitled,* Memoirs
...ons of General Alexande

REMONSTRANCE,

Of the Merchants of New-Haven on the appoin
of SAMUEL BISHOP Eſq. Collector of the Re
venue of that port, in the place of Eliz
Goodrich, Eſq.—Together with the Preſidents
Reply.

TO

THOMAS JEFFERSON. Eſq.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

The underſigned Merchants reſiding at the port and within the diſtrict of New-Haven, reſpectfully remonſtrate againſt the late removal of Elizur Goodrich, Eſq. from the office of Collector for the diſtrict of New Haven, and the appointment of Samuel Biſhop, Eſq. to fill his vacancy. As the ground of our remonſtrance we repreſent that the office while filled by Mr. Goodrich was conducted with a promptneſs, integrity, and ability, ſatisfactory to the mercantile intereſt of this diſtrict—a promptneſs and ability not to be found in his ſucceſſor.

Believing the character of E. Goodrich, Eſq. as an officer unexceptionable, we lament that it ſhould be conceived neceſſary, that a change in the adminiſtration muſt produce a change in the ſubordinate offices, and in this inſtance we have eſpecially to lament that certain meaſures have ſucceeded in deceiving the Preſident ſo far to induce him to appoint a man to an important office, who does not poſſeſs thoſe qualifications neceſſary for the diſcharge of its duties.—We heſitate not to ſay that had the Preſident known the circumſtances, and ſituation of the candidate, he would have rejected the application. To prove this let facts be ſubmitted to the conſideration of the Preſident.

Samuel Biſhop, Eſq. will be ſeventy-eight years old in November next.

He is laboring under full portion of thoſe infirmities which are incident to that advanced period of life.—

With theſe infirmities and alarming loſs of eye ſight, though he was once a decent penman, it is now with difficulty he can even write his name.—

He was never bred an accountant—nor has the courſe of his buſineſs, ever led him to an acquaintance with the moſt ſimple forms of accounting.—

He is totally unacquainted with the ſyſtem of Revenue Laws, and the forms of doing mercantile buſineſs, and is now too far advanced in life, and too much enfeebled both in body and mind ever to learn either.

A man whoſe age, whoſe infirmities, and want of the requiſite knowledge is ſuch, is unfit to be the Collector for the Diſtrict of New Haven.

We are aware that it may be ſaid, he has ſuſtained with reputation, and now holds, ſeveral offices in the City, Town, and Country, but it will be remembered that none of them are by recent promotion, his office of Mayor he holds by Charter during the pleaſure of the Legiſlature; and he is continued as Judge of the County Court, and Town Clerk, becauſe the people of this State are not in the habit of neglecting thoſe who once enjoyed the confidence by a long courſe of uſefulneſs.

Knowing the man as we do, we do not heſitate to ſay that he cannot, without aid, perform a ſingle official act.

It may be ſaid that the appointment was with a view to the aid of his ſon Abraham Biſhop, Eſq. and that he is to be the real Collector. We preſume the buſineſs muſt be done by him if done at all—Yet we cannot be led to believe that the Preſident would knowingly appoint a perſon to the diſcharge of duties to which he is incompetent, with a deſign that they ſhould be performed by his ſon. If, however, this was the caſe we explicitly ſtate that Abraham Biſhop, Eſq. is ſo entirely deſtitute of public confidence, ſo conſpicuous for his enmity to commerce, and oppoſition to order, and ſo odious to his fellow citizens, that we preſume his warmeſt partizans would not have hazarded a recommendation of him.

Knowing theſe facts of which we muſt believe the Preſident ignorant, and relying on aſſurances, "that he will promote the general welfare, without regarding diſtinctions of parties," we cheriſh the idea that our grief at the rejection of Mr. Goodrich, will not be augmented by the continuance of a father utterly unqualified for the office, or of a ſon ſo univerſally condemned.

We aſſure the Preſident that the ſentiments thus expreſſed, are the ſentiments of the Merchants and importers of the diſtrict. That ſuch a claſs of citizens ſhould be heard patiently, and their well founded complaints redreſſed, if practicable, we are fully perſuaded. If it be an object, "to reſtore harmony to ſocial intercourſe," and if a deciſion, "at the bar of public reaſon," be worthy of attention, ſurely ſuch a portion of the community, will not plead in vain, for a reconſideration of this appointment, and that ſuch an important office may be filled by a perſon competent to the performance of its duties, and in ſome degree acceptable to the public.

Signed by

Jeremiah Atwater, Elias Shipman, Abraham Bradley, Abel Barret, and others, to the number of EIGHTY perſons.

We certify that the ſigners of the forgoing Remonſtrance are the owners of more than ſeven eighths of the navigation of the port of New Haven.

ISAAC BEERS,

Preſident of the Bank, and of the Chamber of Commerce in the New-Haven.

ELIAS SHIPMAN.

Preſident of the New-Haven [illegible]

THE PRESIDENT's REPLY:

Waſhington, July 12, 1801.

GENTLEMEN:

I HAVE received the remonſtrance you were pleaſed to addreſs to me, on the appointment of Samuel Biſhop, to the office of Collector of New-Haven, lately vacated by the death of David Autlin. The right of our fellow citizens to repreſent to the public functionaries their opinion, on proceedings intereſting to them, is unqueſtionably a conſtitutional right, often uſeful, ſometimes neceſſary, and will always be reſpectfully acknowledged by me.

Of the various Executive duties, no one excites more anxious concern than that of placing the intereſt of our fellow citizens in the hands of honeſt men, with underſtanding ſufficient for their ſtation. No duty at the ſame time is more difficult to fulfil. The knowledge of characters poſſeſſed by a ſingle individual is of neceſſity limited. To ſeek out the beſt through the whole union, we muſt reſort to other information, which, from the beſt of men, acting diſintereſtedly and with the pureſt motives, is ſometimes incorrect. ——In the caſe of Samuel Biſhop, however, the ſubject of your remonſtrance, time was taken, information was ſought, and ſuch obtained as could leave no room for doubt of his fitneſs. From private ſources it was learnt that his underſtanding was ſound, his integrity pure, his character unſtained. And the offices confided to him within his own ſtate are public evidences of the eſtimation in which he is held by the ſtate in general, and the city and townſhip particularly in which he lives. He is ſaid to be the Town Clerk, a Juſtice of the Peace, Mayor of the city of New Haven, office held at the will of the Legiſlature; Chief Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for New-Haven county, a Court of High Criminal and Civil Juriſdiction, wherein moſt cauſes are decided without the right of appeal or review—and the ſole Judge of the Court of Probate, where in he ſignly decides all queſtions of wills, ſettlement of eſtates, teſtate and inteſtate; appoints guardians, ſettle their accounts, and in fact has under juriſdiction and care all the property real and perſonal of perſon dying. The two laſt offices, in the annual gift of the Legiſlature, were given to him in May laſt.

Is it poſſible that the man to whom the Legiſlature of Connecticut, has ſo recently committed truſts of ſuch difficulty and magnitude is "unfit to be the Collector of the diſtrict of New-Haven, though acknowledged in the ſame writing, to have obtained all this confidence 'by a long courſe of uſefulneſs'! It is objected indeed in the remonſtrance that he is ſeventy-ſeven years of age; but, at a much more advanced age, our Franklin was the ornament of human nature. He may not be able to perform in perſon all the details of his office: but if he gives us the benefit of his underſtanding, his integrity, his watchfulneſs, and take care that all the details are performed by himſelf or his neceſſary aſſiſtants, all public purpoſes will be anſwered.——The remonſtrance, indeed, does not alledge that the office HAS BEEN illy conducted, but only apprehends that it WILL BE ſo Should this happen in event, be aſſured I will do in it what ſhall be juſt and neceſſary for the public ſervice. In the meantime he ſhould be tried without being prejudged.

The removal, as it is called, of Mr. Goodrich, forms another ſubject of complaint.—Declarations by myſelf in favour of POLITICAL TOLERANCE, exhortations to HARMONY and affection in ſocial intercourſe, and to reſpect for the EQUAL RIGHTS of the minority, have, on CERTAIN OCCASIONS, been quoted and miſconſtrued into aſſurances that the tenure of offices was to be undiſturbed. But could candor apply ſuch a conſtruction? It is not indeed in the remonſtrance that we find it—but it leads to the explanations which that calls for. When it is conſidered that during the LATE ADMINISTRATION, thoſe who were not of a PARTICULAR SECT OF POLITICS were excluded from ALL OFFICE, when by already purſuit of this meaſure, nearly the WHOLE OFFICES of the United States were MONOPOLIZED by that SECT;—when the public ſentiment at length declared itſelf, and burſt open the doors of honor and confidence to thoſe whoſe opinions they more approved; was it to be immagined that this monopoly of office was ſtill to be continued in the hands of the MINORITY? Does it violate their EQUAL RIGHTS, to aſſert ſome rights in the majority alſo? Is it POLITICAL INTOLERANCE to claim a proportionate ſhare in the direction of the public affairs? Can they not HARMONIZE in ſociety unleſs they have every thing in their own hands? If the will of the nation, manifeſted by their various elections, calls for an Adminiſtration of Government, according with the opinion of thoſe elected, if for the fulfilment of that will, diſplacements are neceſſary, with whom can they ſo juſtly begin as with perſons appointed in the laſt moments of an adminiſtration, not for its own aid, but to begin a career at the ſame time with the ſucceſſors; by whom they had never been approved, and who could ſcarcely expect from them a cordial co operation?—Mr. Goodrich was one of theſe.—— Was it proper for him to place himſelf in office, without knowing whether thoſe whoſe agent he was to be, could have confidence in his agency? Can the preference of another, as the ſucceſſor of Mr. Auſtin, be candidly called a removal of Mr. Goodrich? If a due participation of office is a matter of right, how are vacancies to be obtained? Thoſe by death are few, by reſignation none. ——Can any other mode than by removal be propoſed? This is a painful office: But this is my duty, and I meet it as ſuch. I proceed in the operation with deliberation and enquiry, that it may injure [illegible] leaſt private diſtreſs; that it may be thrown as much as poſſible on DELINQUENCY, on OPPRESSION, on INTOLERANCE, on ATTACHMENT adherence to OUR ENEMIES.

The Remonſtrance laments, 'that a change in the adminiſtration muſt produce a change in the ſubordinate offices;' in other words, that it would be deemed neceſſary for all officers to think with their principal. But on whom does this imputation bear? On thoſe who have excluded from office every ſhade of opinon which was not theirs? Or on thoſe who have been ſo excluded? I lament ſincerely that UNESSENTIAL DIFFERENCES IN OPINION ſhould have been deemed SUFFICIENT to interdict half the ſociety from the bleſſings of ſelf-government: to proſcribe them as unworthy of every truſt. It would have been to me a circumſtance of great relief had I found a moderate participation of office in the hands of the MAJORITY; I would gladly have left to TIME and ACCIDENT to raiſe them to the JUST ſhare. But their total excluſion calls for PROMPTER CORRECTIVES. I SHALL correct the procedure; but that done, return with joy to the ſtate of things when the only queſtions concerning a candidate ſhall be, is he honeſt? Is he capable? Is he faithful to the Conſtitution?

I tender you the homage of my high reſpect,

TH: JEFFERSON.

To ELIAS SHIPMAN, Eſq. and others members of a committee of the merchants of New-Haven.

EXTRACTS,

From Thomas Paine's letter to George Waſhington, Preſident of the United States. Dated Paris, July 30th, 1796, and printed by Benjamin Franklin Bache, and immediately predeceſſor of Wm. Duane, editor of the Aurora. At the ſame office was alſo publiſhed the age of Reaſon, part 1ſt and 2d.

"I declare myſelf oppoſed to almoſt the whole of your adminiſtration; for I know it to have been deceitful, if not even perfidious." p. 5; "Injuſtice was acted under the pretence of faith, and the chief of the army became the patron of the fraud." "Meaneſs and ingratitude have nothing equivocal in their character. There is not a trait in them that renders them doubtful. They are ſo orginally vice, that they are generated of the dung of other vices and crawl into exiſtence with the filth upon their back. The fugitives have found protection in you, and the levee room is their place of rendezvous." p. 7—"Your cold and unmilitary conduct would, in all probability have loſt America. You ſlept away your time in the field till the finances of the country were completely exhauſted, and you have but little ſhare in the glory of the final event." p. 10.—"Elevated to the chair of the Preſidency you aſſumed the merit of every thing to yourſelf, and the natural ingratitude of your conſtitution began to appear. You commenced your Preſidential career by encouraging and ſwallowing the groſſeſt adulation, and you travelled America from the one end to the other, to put yourſelf in the way of receiving it. You have as many addreſſes in your cheſt as James II. As to what were your views, for if you are not great enough to have ambition you are little enough to have vanity, they cannot be directly inferred from expreſſions of your own; but the patizans of your politics have divulged the ſecret." p. 10: 11.—"It has for ſome time been known, by thoſe who know him, [Waſhington] that he has no friendſhips; that he is incapable of forming any; he can ſerve or deſert a man or cauſe with conſtitutional indifference; and it is this cold hermaphrodite faculty that impoſed itſelf upon the world, and was credited for a while by enemies as well as by friends, for prudence, moderation and impartiality." p. 15.—"All that period of my impriſonment, at leaſt, I owe not to Robeſpirre, but to his colleague in projects, George Waſhington." p. 25.—"The character which Mr. Waſhington has attempted to act in the world, is a ſort of non-deſcribable, cameleon coloured thing, called prudence." p. 40—"In what a fraudulent light muſt Mr. Waſhington's character appear in the World, when his declarations and conduct are compared together!" p. 49.—"It is laughable to hear Mr. Waſhington talk of his ſympathetic feelings, who has always been remarked even among his friends, for not having any." p. 54.—"Something more ought to be underſtood than the Fabian ſyſtem of doing nothing. The nothing part can be done by any body. Old Mrs. Thompſon, the houſekeeper at head quarters, could have done it as well as Mr. Waſhington." p. 55.—"There was a ſpirit of enterpriſe at that time, which the preſence of Mr. Waſhington chilled into cold defence." p. 56.—"No wonder we ſee ſo much puſillanimity in the Preſident when we ſee ſo little enterpriſe in the General." p. 57.—"The ſame unfortunate langour that marked his entrance into the field continued always." p. 58—"As you, ſir, treacherous in private friendſhip, and a hypocrite in public life, the world will be puzzled to decide, whether you are an apoſtate or an impoſter; whether you have abandoned good principles, or whether you ever had any." p. 63. 64.

The above few extracts are given in order to ſhew the folly and indecency of the Editors of the Aurora and the American Citizen in their applauſes beſtowed upon Mr. Jefferſon for writing a very affectionate letter to Thomas Paine, inviting him to this country, and offering him a paſſage in a national ſhip. The latter Editor is pleaſed to call Mr. Paine, a "patriot, and ſo

...what how congenial soever Mr. Paine may be ...the before-mentioned editors, and their sup... ...ters, he will ever receive that general abhor... ...ce and contempt, which is so justly due to one ...has blasphemed both God and man.

AN AMERICAN.

N. Y. Gaz.

From the New York Gazette.

PATIENCE!

I am sorry to find among *Republicans* so much ...patience and discontent in regard to the offi... ...s of government. Their conduct gives occa... ...to their adversaries to say, that the desire of ...ces and emoluments influenced them in the ...e change of men, more than the love of their ...untry. Why cannot they wait until compe... ...ons can be settled, and arrangements made? ...e thing cannot be done all at once. By the ...moval of Mr. SANDS, they may surely see ...t there is a disposition to gratify them; and ...er this, it is not in the power of the President ...re he willing, to stop short. If he does, we ...y complain and say, one was turned out, ...y not another? It it be said, that this would ...too much like party, and produce great ...tisfaction; it may be answered, that no ex... ...ple in the United States can have more the ...pearance of party and give greater umbrage ...n the removal of Mr. Sands. There have ...n few public officers more generally and high... ...steemed; and though a federalist, he was ...ays moderate. I consider this as a presage, ...an unequivocal pledge, that there is good ...ture for the rest of you.--Be entreated to ...ience, and perplex not by your importunity ...clamours.

Let me suggest another consideration; After ...round is gone both in the general and state ...vernment, it will be impossible to reward you ...Will you be so unreasonable as to complain, ...en the loaf is not big enough to give you all ...lice? The leading characters must be sup... ...ed first; their importance and merits demand ...; some of them have been supplied, and are ...et; and others stand waiting, whom it will ...dangerous to disappoint. Be assured that you ...t all be supplied as far as possible—and when ...e loaf is cut up, the crumbs will be scattered ...ong you. What can you expect more? ...Shall I venture to say further, that some of you ...thought to rate your pretensions too high. ...is a common failing.—You were very ne... ...ry at the late election, but are you so now? ...u will be necessary at another election and act ...ur part nobly, but this does not bespeak you ...to dignify a place in the government. Is it ...thing that you have the men of your own ...ice? Will not they study your good, mana... ...e the public affairs without giving you any ...uble? I could point out to you many bles... ...gs which will flow from the late change, but ...ll beg you at present to be patient, though ...u do not immediately see them. Were they ...come altogether you would have nothing ...re to expect. I beseech and entreat you all ...have—PATIENCE!

MODERATION.

Foreign Intelligence.

WAR.

LONDON, June 12.

THIS day arrived the Hamburgh mail due on ...Wednesday. Its contents are of consider... ...importance, as the events it points at respect... ...Germany may lead to consequences which ...not be calculated.

The execution of the treaty of Luneville seems ...meet with considerable difficulties, owning to ...acles arising out of the business of indemnifica... ...s, and the secularizations which stand connect... ...with that intricate matter.

Other powers have, it is said, interfered to ...vent the secularizations being carried to the ...ent proposed by France, and agreed to by Au... ...; and also to effect some alterations in the ...esent state of Italy.

In these indications of a renewal of havoc and ...truction among the human race, we may see ...plained the dryness which has been observable ...some time between Prussia and France; but ...that as it may, once more,

TROOPS OF FRANCE.

OCCUPY

GERMAN TERRITORY,

...ving crossed to the right side of the Rhine, ...d taken possession of several places, which they ...d lately abandoned.

Some of the letters from Germany ascribe this ...vement on the part of the French, to the dis... ...asure, with which the testimonies of joy, expressed by the inhabitants of the right bank of the ...ine at the return of their own sovereigns, had ...spired them!

This account of the matter may satisfy a Ger... ...burger, but for our part, we see a much more ...isfactory motive in a resolution adopted by the ...consul, to allow no foreign power whatever ...interfere in the execution of the treaty between ...nce and Austria.

Thus it should seem as if a new war was on the ...nt of breaking out upon the continent; a war ...which all the four military powers are likely to ...engaged; Russia and Prussia against Austria ...d France.

Should a re commencement of hostilities take ...e among any of the continental powers, to a ...tainty we shall not, by the 25th of March next, ...peace concluded between this country and ...nce, as Mr. Addington gave us reason to hope ...his speech, on Wednesday, in the house of ...mons.

Captain Adye, of the royal artillery, immediately embarks for Egypt with a large detachment of that corps under his command. Two transports dropped down to Woolwich on Sunday last, to take in the detachment, and likewise a large supply of stores. They are expected to sail in the course of the present week.

By the appearance of some shipping off the coast about midnight between Monday and Tuesday, a considerable alarm took place at Portsmouth, and the neighbouring country, under an apprehension that it was an enemy's fleet. The lieutenant governor of Portsmouth went out upon the fortifications at three o'clock in the morning, and all the troops were ordered to be in readiness at a moment's warning. At nine o'clock the same morning, the king's own infantry; at Winchester, received orders to march at the shortest notice. In the course of twenty minutes the corp was ready, and every man eager to march against any enemy who might dare to oppose his country. They were laying on their arms when our letter came away.—Similar preparations took place in other towns; but the whole, we can assert to be only an unfounded alarm, arising from a circumstance of a much more agreeable nature, we mean the safe arrival of the East India fleet under convoy of the Argo frigate, in the channel, which has been announced by the telegraph, and was yesterday morning made known in the city.

From the circumstance of the cartel Eliza and Jane, Hemmit, not having returned to Plymouth from Morlaix, for which port she sailed with prisoners the 31st ult.—Though the wind has been fair, it is conjectured she is laid under embargo, to prevent any communication to this country.—This is a plan the French always adopt previously to a secret expedition taking place.

According to the latest accounts from Switzerland, the utmost agitation still prevails in that unfortunate country, particularly in the smaller cantons. Private associations are formed, which give the government considerable uneasiness, as their object is stated to be the restoration of the ancient order of things at all hazards.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 9.

On the evening of the 7th the English Ambassador Lord Elgin, received a Courier who left Egypt on the 22d of April; and yesterday the following accounts were communicated to the foreign Ministers here:

After General Hutchinson had compelled the French to keep within their lines, on the defensive, he avoided engaging in any new action of consequence till the arrival of the reinforcements which he expected, and the army of the Grand Vizier. The Grand Vizier had proceeded on his march in the beginning of April, upon which the French evacuated Salahieh and retired. Their retreat encouraged the Turks to hasten their march, and on the 22d of April they were only two days march from the advanced posts of the English.

Murad Bey had joined the English, with his troops against the French.

Three important posts among which were Damietta and Rosetta, were occupied by a strong English garrison. In all the small actions & skirmishes which had taken place during the last four weeks, the English had constantly the advantage. At the departure of the courier, the English had received a reinforcement of 5000 men.

Admiral Keith had taken a French convoy of 22 ships, escorted by a French corvette which had troops on board destined for Egypt. This convoy immediately on its appearance, was surrounded by a number of English ships.

The reinforcements which the English in Egypt have received, came from Gibraltar, Minorca and Malta.

PRAGUE, May 9

Our Gazette of this day contains the following article.

"This morning an English courier from Vienna passed through this city, on his way to England. According to the account he gives he carries intelligence that the English in Egypt had again attacked the French before Alexandria, and driven them into that city. All the water by which that city is supplied, is cut off, which has compelled the French to offer capitulation, which the English commander has refused, insisting on an unconditional surrender of the French army, as prisoners of war."

American Intelligence.

SALEM, July 29.

Thursday and Friday were proud days to Salem and Beverly—the treasures of the east flowed into the laps of our merchants—joy sat on the countenance of every one, there was no alloy mixed with the sweet of India, no bitterness in the cup of fortune's rich gifts—on these two days we had the pleasure to witness the arrival of four valuable vessels from the East Indies, viz. the ships Cyrus, captain Leach, from Calcutta—the Laurel, captain Sage, from Manilla—the barque Eliza, captain Lander, from Calcutta—and the brig Rajah, captain Carnes, from Sumatra—these vessels have all returned home with valuable cargoes, and are estimated to be worth upwards of seven hundred thousand dollars, the United States duty upon which must amount to fifty or seventy thousand dollars.—We understand that the crews of the four vessels are all in good health, and that not a man has died on the voyage.

It appears by the different accounts brought by the East India ships arrived in this town, that a grand expedition had been fitted out from Bengal—there were near one hundred sail of large ships carrying troops, horses, &c. convoyed by several ships of war under the command of admiral Rainier. After the fleet sailed which was about the first of March from Ceylon, where it had rendezvoused, several small divisions of ships departed from the Ganges to join. The fleet took in a large quantity of water. There are various calculations as to the force of this expedition. Some estimate it at 10000 men—others as far as 15000. There were two European regiments—the remainder is composed of Sepoy troops selected from their best corps.—Several regiments are said to have been sent from the Cape of Good Hope to act in concert. There can be no doubt that this expedition is destined against the French in Egypt by the way of the Red Sea and Persian Gulph although the object was kept a most profound secret in the East Indies.

Captain Carnes reports that two American vessels touched at Bencoolen on the island of Sumatra in the month of January last—names unknown.

FROM PORTUGAL.

By captain Williams who arrived at Gloucester on Friday last in 34 days from Lisbon, we hear, that the Spaniards and Portuguese have had several severe engagements on the frontiers of Portugal, in which the former were victorious and had destroyed an immense space of wheat fields belonging to the latter.

BALTIMORE, July 29.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Ireland to his friend in this city, dated Londonderry.

May 16, 1801.

"The loss our city and neighborhood have sustained by the falling price of flax seed, is beyond description; this city will lose upwards of 30,000l currency by it. I am sorry we have a small share of it. If there are any of our friends shipping flax seed for this market, prevent them from it, as there is more here than will serve for two years.—Underneath you will find the state of our market, which is declining fast.

American flour (superfine) is now down to 3l 15s Irish, per barrel
Oat-meal, 3s 3d per peck
Potatoes, 1s 1d per stone
Beef and mutton, each, 10d per lb
And butter, 1s 2d to 1s 6d per lb

"When the first material change in our market again happens, you may expect to hear from me."

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.

Mr. GALLATIN, Secretary of the treasury appointed by Mr. JEFFERSON, has declared that next to the impost, the national revenue should be drawn from a direct tax on lands.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 14, 1801.

"If the European nations are to be saved from wearing the chains of slavery, and as heavy chains as the Romans fastened on their ancestors, it must be by the rising up of some great power on the continent strong enough to resist France, and yet not so strong as to subdue them all.—Russia is too distant, her subjects are too barbarous, dispersed and poor to be that protecting power. Besides, if Russia could do any thing in the exigencies she could do too much. Her power is vast and increasing with surprising rapidity, and France may be wanted and employed at some future day to restrain her ambition within bounds. France therefore ought not to be broken or made less or weaker than she was formerly, and if she is left as strong as she is now Europe will have no peace. Till lately Austria was the brave and potent rival of France. But she is now removed farther off. Her territories are at the extremity of Italy—and, besides her force is weakened and crippled exceedingly. Is is the interest of Great Britain that France should have a strong competitor. What Austria was, Prussia might easily be made. Her positions and interests are greatly changed. She has no longer any reason to be afraid of Austria her old rival, and much reason to be afraid of her old ally, France. By ceding Hanover and the cities of Hamburg and Lubec to Prussia, and especially by restoring the Stadtholder to the government of Holland, it is yet very possible that Prussia may be incited and enable to cope with France. Resentment for old disappointments would not long detain England from such an arrangement. Hanover, though dear to King George, is of little value to that kingdom. It is not our business to parcel out territory, or to say that the circle of Westphalia might be added to Prussia. But it is obvious that Europe no longer rests on its old foundation of the peace of Westphalia in 1648. New arrangements must be made before its tranquility can be secured with the least prospect of permanency: unless France should be stripped of her conquests and confined to her old territory.

[*Palladium.*

WHAT A FISH!!

The following account of a singular animal is extracted from a letter, dated the 10th of April, inserted in the Hamburgh Gazette—'On the morning of the 8th, an amphibious animal, shaped like a horse, near nine feet high, and of a proportionate length, with a long tail, a skin impenetrable to a musket ball, and two fins as sharp as the finest steel, came on shore near Ostend. His appearance spread a most dreadful panic throughout the country, and every one fled before him. A Score of muskets ball which were fired at him proved fruitless though they struck his body, ravaged the plains with impunity. Of a flock of sheep that fell in his way, he devoured no less than twenty with a ferocity greater than the most ferocious tyger. After the most sanguinary depredations, he retired, and plunged into the sea. The inhabitants, apprehensive of his visiting them the next day, prepared for his reception and thirty of them, the bravest and most skilful marksmen, were selected to stop his furious career. He accordingly made his appearance, and being attacked and shot in the ear, he was at length taken in a net."

A number of valuable public

HORSES,

Will be Sold at Auction, To-morrow, the 15th instant, at the United States Stables in this place. Six Months credit will be given on approved security.

Pittsburgh, August 14, 1801.

M'Kee's Port Races,

WILL commence on the 2nd of September, over a course of three miles and repeat, for a Purse of *Sixty Dollars*, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, each to ride catches.

On the 23d, a Purse of *Forty Dollars* will be run for over a course of two miles and repeat, free as above, &c.

On the 24th, a *Sweepstake* will be run for over a course of one and an half mile and repeat, free as above, &c.

It is to be observed, that the horse winning the first day will be precluded from running the second day, and the horses winning the first and second days, will be precluded from running for the Sweepstake.

The horses to be entered with *Alexander Simrall*, of said place. The entrance money to be Four Dollars for each horse.

N. B. Four Horses must be [illegible] the first day, and three [illegible] and to start precisely at [illegible] day.

Allegheny county, August 14, 1801.

NOTICE.

IT has been represented by the fellow-citizens of Pittsburgh, as well as [illegible] burgh, that [illegible] been [illegible]

Came to the plantation of the subscriber lives, one mile below the mouth of Chartiers creek, a red and white spotted COW, marked with a piece cut of one ear—she calved a few days since. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

ADAM KELLAR.

August 8, 1801.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NATCHEZ, June 13.

Late accounts from New Orleans, inform that the Spanish government has ceded the Louisiana Territory to the French republic; and further that there have been discovered off the mouth of the river, a number of British vessels, their object supposed to be New Orleans. We have not been able to obtain the particulars of the above information, however, there appears no doubt of the truth of it.

PHILADELPHIA, August 6.

Accounts from Havanna received at Charleston (S. C.) state, that the minister of marine at that port had been arrested at midnight, seals put on his papers, and himself closely confined in the Moro castle. Two admirals and a captain of a ship of the line, had also been put under arrest. These proceedings were said to have taken place in consequence of some disagreement with the comptroller general of the Spanish navy.

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois to a gentleman in this city, dated 19th July.

"You will observe by the enclosed copy of a New Constitution, that the island is declared Independent, and General Toussaint, Governor.

A postscript to the letter from which the foregoing is an extract, says, "I have been disappointed in getting a copy of the Constitution, the printer not being allowed to put them into circulation; but shall forward it by the next conveyance."

We were yesterday informed says a Boston Editor, by a gentleman from Salem, that Captain Crowninshield arrived there on Tuesday evening in 33 days from Algesiras (near Gibraltar) and informs of the receipt of intelligence there, that the Tripolitan cruisers had captured seven sail of North American vessels.

Extract of a letter from New Orleans, dated June 17, 1801.

"Commodore Whipple arrived here about a week ago in a new Brig, called the St. Clair from Marietta, on the Muskingum river. The said vessel was built there. Commodore Whipple thinks it the greatest thing he ever did, and deserves more credit than his going out of Newport in a frigate with dispatches from Congress, after passing seven British frigates who were lying off the harbour in order to blockade him there. He is 70 years of age, and was 6 weeks coming down."

To the Electors of Allegheny, Beaver and Butler Counties.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by my friends, I offer myself a Candidate for SHERIFF at the next Election. Should I, through your fuffrages, obtain faid Office, it will be my endeavour to perform the duties thereto annexed for the public advantage.

SAMUEL M'CORD.

Pittfburgh, July 17, 1801.

For Sale, at the Printing Office of the Pittfburgh Gazette, (Price, Five Dollars)

READ'S DIGEST

Of all fuch Acts of Affembly of Pennfylvania, as concern the Commonwealth at large—to which is added, an Appendix, containing a variety of Precedents, (adapted to the feveral acts) for the ufe of Juftices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Attornies and Conveyancers.

July 16, 1801.

☞ Subfcribers may be fupplied with their Books.

Wanted, an Apprentice to the

Printing Buſineſs, a Lad of about 14 or 15 years of age. Enquire at the Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette.

Came to the plantation of the

fubſcriber, living near Wingfield Mills, on Chartiers creek, a Cheſnut Sorrel MARE, 3 years old this laſt Spring, 14 hands high, a ſtar in her forehead, and a ſnip from that to the noſe, paces. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES M'CREARY.

Allegheny county, July 4, 1801.

NEW STORE.

Iſaac Gregg,

IS juſt opening, in one of the front rooms of *Judge Brackenridge's* buildings, a few doors above Meſſrs. Barkers Store, a large and handſome aſſortment of

FRESH GOODS,

which he will diſpoſe of at the moſt reduced prices; he will be happy in furniſhing thoſe of his former cuſtomers, and hopes that his conduct in buſineſs, will not only merit the approbation of his friends, but that of the public in general.

Pittſburgh, June 4, 1801.

N. B. The higheſt price will be allowed for all kind of Peltry, alſo, for Country Linnen and other articles of Country Produce.

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jeſſe Barker,

Have juſt received and are now opening a large and general aſſortment of the neweſt and moſt faſhionable

MERCHANDIZE,

which they offer for Sale by Wholeſale or Retail. Having laid their Goods in on very low terms they pledge themſelves to their friends and the public in general that they will be ſold at very reduced prices for Caſh or approved of Country Produce.

They ſtill continue to keep an elegant aſſortment of Superfine and Common

Boulting Cloths,

warranted good.

Pittſburgh, June 19, 1801.

N. B. Thoſe indebted longer than ſix month will oblige us by paying off their accounts

---

Whereas Nathan Heald and ſon

have erected, or in part erected, a Graſt and Saw mill on Little Beaver, near the mouth, in Beaver county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, and that the ſaid Nathan and ſon purpoſe compleating the works, and renting or ſelling the ſame—The public are hereby notified, that the ſtoppage the water on my land, injures and in a great meaſure deſtroys a valuable mill ſeat that I wiſh to improve, and as this was done without my conſent, or any one authoriſed by me to do ſo, I caution all perſons concerned either as owner or occupier, that a ſuit will be commenced unleſs the dam is lowered in ſuch a manner that the ſtream may paſs in its natural bed and I receive no kind of inconvenience from the backing of the water.

JOHN BEVER.

24th June, 1801.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

WHEREAS I purchaſed a Tract of Land from a certain Simeon Griſwold, now, or late living in New Connecticut, in the Northweſtern Territory, in the township of Windſor, part of which is in No. 8, containing 80 acres and an half in the 5th Range, and 80 acres and one half in No. 9, in the 3d Range, containing in the whole 161 acres, for which Tract of Land I gave unto the ſaid Simeon Griſwold two ſeveral bonds together with a mortgage, for the better ſecuring the payment thereof. And whereas it appears to me that the ſaid land and the ſaid township was premiſſe mortgaged to a certain company in the ſtate of Connecticut, from which ſtate the ſaid company purchaſed; and as it fully appears to me, that the ſaid Simeon Griſwold is not able to make me a ſufficient title to the ſaid land, as by article he engaged to do, I therefore forwarn all and every perſon or perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid bonds as I am determined not to pay them unleſs by law.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of LAND containing 400 acres, on the waters of Pine creek, Pine township, Allegheny county, about 9 miles from Pittſburgh. There fifteen acres of clear land, and a dwelling houſe on the Tract, and a mill ſeat ſuperior to any in that part of the country. For terms apply to,

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittſburgh, December 22, 1800.

Ranaway on the 22d inſtant,

my Apprentice Boy named THOMAS CANNON, he is 18 years of age, fair complexion and fair hair, he has a lounging walk and a lazy habit. As he has abſconded himſelf without the leaſt provocation, though probably through the inſtigation of ſome evil minded perſon, I hereby forwarn all perſons from harbouring him. To any perſon who will deliver him to me, or ſecure him in any jail ſo that I may get him, I will give a reward of TEN CENTS, but no charges.

GEORGE COCHRAN, Chair Maker.

Pittſburgh, 24th June, 1801.

NOTICE.

SOME time ago purchaſed from Thomas and Ann Girty a Tract of Land on the Alleghenny river, and, (in part of the conſideration) gave them an obligation to convey a Tract of Land on the waters of Paint creek, in the North Weſtern Territory; it is now reported that there are lieuſon the land ſold to me, which will prevent them from making a clear and indiſputable title. I therefore forwarn all perſons whatſoever from taking an aſſignment of ſaid obligation, as I ſhall not conſider myſelf bound by it, unleſs I receive the ſtipulated conſideration

PRESLEY NEVILL.

Pittſburgh, June 22, 1801.

TO BE RENTED,

A TAN YARD, *with every ſuitable convenience for carrying on buſineſs, 15 miles from Pittſburgh, near the Monongahela River, with or without a good plantation. Poſſeſſion may be had immediately. Apply to Mr. JOHN REED, Tavernkeeper, Pittſburgh, or to WILLIAM CASTLEMAN, on the premiſes.*

May 19, 1801. *tf.*

THE Public are reſpectfully informed that the Pennſylvania Population Company ſtill continue to ſell portions of their Land ſituated on the waters of Lake Erie, on French Creek, and other branches of navigable waters that fall into the Ohio, to actual ſettlers, at moderate prices and extenſive credit. The Company having paid attention to opening Roads, erecting Mills, &c. for the accommodation of their ſettlers, and the great obſtacles that attends the firſt ſettlement of a new country being removed, it is expected the liberal terms of ſale, together with the peculiar advantages their lands poſſeſs, will induce rapid emigration from the old ſettled ſtates; as their lands are alſo patented, the ſettler is thereby ſecured in his title from the ſtate—the quality of their lands are equal, if not ſuperior, to any now ſettling in America, well watered, and covered with a variety of excellent timber, and the climate remarkably healthy. New ſettlers can be ſupplied with proviſion at reduced prices, from the inhabitants reſiding in the country. For the better accommodation of the public the Managers of ſaid Company have their Agents ſtationed on the waters of Beaver creek in Beaver county; at the town of Conſtat, near Meadville, in Crawford county; and at the Office of the ſubſcriber in the town of Greenfield, eaſt end of the Triangle adjoining the weſt line of the ſtate of New York, where ſettlers from the eaſtward, or elſewhere, may be accommodated with an extenſive choice of valuable land.

JUDAH COLT, *Agent for Pennſylvania Population Company.*

Greenfield, Erie County, May 8, 1801. } 3m.

RESERVE TRACT
In the Town of Erie,

FOR SALE.

ON Saturday the 22d of Auguſt next, the Books will be opened in the Office of the ſubſcribers reſiding in the town of Erie, for the ſale of the Reſerved Tract at the mouth of Cuſkide creek, including the ſame. The ſaid Reſerved Tract is laid out by virtue of an act of aſſembly paſſed the 12th day of April, 1792.—One fifth of the purchaſe money to be paid at the time of ſale, one fifth part within twelve months from the day of ſale, one fifth part within two years from ſaid day, and the remaining two fifths at or before the expiration of three years after ſuch ſale. No contract to be confirmed for fifteen days after the ſaid Books ſhall be opened, and the higheſt price within ſaid time will be accepted, provided that it amounts to fifty dollars per acre. The ſaid Tract contains fifteen acres. All payments will be forfeited unleſs the purchaſer within three years from the day of ſale makes an actual ſettlement on the Tract, by clearing, fencing and cultivating at leaſt two acres to each fifty, or in that proportion contained in that ſurvey, and erect thereon a meſſuage for the habitation of man, and reſide thereon for five years next following the firſt ſettlement of the ſame. No patent to iſſue unleſs ſatisfactory proof ſhall be made of ſuch actual ſettlement and improvement.

THOMAS REES, *Commiſſioner.*

Erie, April 27, 1801. t23 A.

ALMANACKS
For the Year 1801,

May be had at the Printing Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette, by the ſingle, dozen or groce.

Holland Company Lands.

TO correct reports that are in circulation and to prevent honeſt and well meaning people from being injured and impoſed on by falſe repreſentations, the Agents of the Holland Land Company have been adviſed to communicate to the public the ſituation and the amount of patents that have been iſſued for lands lying north and weſt of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny and Conewango creek, within the ſtate of Pennſylvania—and if any perſons require further evidence of the truth of this publication, than the Notarial Certificate annexed, by examining the books of record in the Rolls Office in Lancaſter they will ſee the copy of each patent.

And that no doubts may remain of the validity of the titles and of the ſolid foundation upon which the patentees have ſecured their claims the opinions of ſome of the moſt eminent lawyers in the ſtate have been obtained, and are now made public for the information of all thoſe who are deſirous to purchaſe Lands in this rich and flouriſhing country, and for the ſatisfaction of all thoſe who hold Lands under the Holland Company either by purchaſe or ſettlement.

The original papers from which this publication is made, are placed in the hands of Mr. ANTHONY BEELEN, of Pittſburgh, for the inſpection of all who are deſirous to ſee, and who will give themſelves the trouble to examine them.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

I, PETER LOHRA, Notary Public for the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, reſiding in the city of Philadelphia, by lawful authority duly commiſſioned and ſworn, DO hereby certify and atteſt unto all whom it doth or may concern, that on the day of the date hereof I went to the Office of Paul Buſti, Eſquire, Agent for the Holland Land Company, in the ſaid city, and found therein depoſited Eight Hundred and Seventy ſeveral original and genuine patents, for Seventy ſeveral Tracts of Eight Hundred and Seventy ſeveral Tracts of Land, ſurveyed by virtue of warrants iſſued in purſuance of the act of aſſembly of Pennſylvania of the third day of April, 1792, to Wilhelm Willink, Nicholas Van Staphorſt, Pieter Stadnitzki, Chriſtian Van Eeghen, Hendrick Vollenhofer, and Rutger Jan Shimmelpenninck, of the city of Amſterdam, the ſaid Lands being north and weſt of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers in Allegheny county, in Pennſylvania, and ſituated as follows, to wit—One Hundred and Nine Tracts in Diſtrict No 1, late Thomas Rees, deputy ſurveyor's—Two Hundred and Eighteen Tracts in Diſtrict No 2, late William Power, deputy ſurveyor's—Eighteen Tracts in Diſtrict No 3, late Thomas Stockley, deputy ſurveyor's—Two Hundred and Fifty Seven Tracts in Diſtrict No. 6, late Samuel Nicholſon, deputy ſurveyor's—And Two Hundred and Sixty Eight Tracts in Diſtrict No. 7, late Alexander M'Dowell, deputy ſurveyor's.

In Teſtimony whereof, I have hereunto ſet my hand and affixed my Notarial Seal, the ſeventeenth day of June, one thouſand eight hundred and one.

PETER LOHRA, *Notary Public.*

CASE.

The Judges of the Supreme Court having decided at Niſi Prius that no ſettler or intruder, but the Commonwealth alone could take advantage of any forfeiture incurred by a warrantee of Lands weſt of the Allegheny, under the act of the 3d of April, 1792, and patents having iſſued in a number of inſtances to the Holland and Population Companies by order of the Board of Property, in purſuance of the proviſo in the ſatisfaction of that act: are not theſe patents, concluſive on the Commonwealth, preclude all claim of forfeiture in ſuch inſtances, and veſt a complete title in the patentee?

ANSWER.

The Judges of the Supreme Court decided at Niſi Prius that no ſettler or intruder upon Lands weſt of the Allegheny could take advantage of any forfeiture that might be incurred by warrantees under the act of the 3d of April, 1792, and that ſuch advantage could only be taken by the Commonwealth in the mode preſcribed by the act.

It likewiſe appeared on the hearing of the motion for a mandamus, that patents had regularly iſſued in a number of inſtances to the Holland and Population Companies in conformity to the expoſition given by the Board of Property to the ninth ſection of the act, and the proviſo annexed to it.

We are of opinion—

1ſt. That even if there is a manifeſt forfeiture of the claim of a warrantee, the fact muſt be eſtabliſhed and recognized by the ſtate before any other perſon can lawfully make a ſettlement on the ſame land, or a ſecond warrant can iſſue and. That patents having been regularly granted to the Holland and Population Companies under the authority of the Board of Property without fraud or ſurpriſe, the patentees, their heirs and aſſigns cannot be affected by any ſubſequent difference in the conſtruction of the law or any revocation of the order of the Board of Property.

(Signed) WILLIAM LEWIS,
EDWARD TILGHMAN,
JARED INGERSOLL,
A. J. DALLAS.

Philadelphia, June 10th, 1801. 5t.

WANTED,

Beef, Pork, Flour and Whiſkey,

ALSO,

Soap, Candles and Vinegar.

Apply to

OLIVER ORMSBY.

A variety of

BLANKS

To the Public.

THE Managers of the Pennſylvania Population Company being informed, that reports are induſtriouſly circulated with a view to impreſs the public mind unfavourably to their title by ſtating, that they have not been able to procure patents for their lands weſt of the Allegheny, think proper, to prevent perſons from being impoſed on by ſuch reports, to procure and publiſh the following Notarial Certificate made from actual inſpection of the patents depoſited in the office in the city of Philadelphia, and to forward the certificate to the Printer hereof, for the examination of thoſe who deſire it.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

I, PETER LOHRA, Notary Public for the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, reſiding in the City of Philadelphia, by lawful authority commiſſioned and ſworn, Do hereby certify and atteſt unto all whom it doth or may concern, That on the day of the date hereof, I went to the Office of the Pennſylvania Population Company in the ſaid city, and found therein depoſited, Eight Hundred and Four ſeveral original and genuine Patents, for Eight Hundred and Four ſeveral Tracts of Land, ſurveyed by virtue of warrants iſſued in purſuance of the Act of Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, of the third day of April, 1792, to John Field, William Cramond, and James Gibſon, in truſt for the ſaid Pennſylvania Population Company, the ſaid Lands being north and weſt of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, and Conewango creek, in Pennſylvania, and ſituated as follows, to wit:—Five Hundred and Sixty Four Tracts in Diſtrict No. 1, late Thomas Reeſe deputy ſurveyor's—One Hundred and Eighty Three Tracts in Diſtrict No. 2, late William Power deputy ſurveyor's—Thirty Six Tracts in Diſtrict No. 4. late Thomas Rickey deputy ſurveyor's, and Twenty One Tracts in the Diſtrict late John Hoge deputy ſurveyor's.

In Teſtimony whereof I have hereunto ſet my hand and affixed my Notarial Seal, the eighteenth day of June, 1801.

PETER LOHRA, Notary.

ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF JUNE NEXT

Will be Publiſhed,

By JOHN WYETH.

And for Sale at his Printing Office in Harriſburgh, for the Author.

The Second Edition, with conſiderable improvement and additions, of

PRECEDENTS

In the OFFICE of A
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

To which is added
A SHORT SYSTEM OF CONVEYANCING,
In a method entirely new.
WITH AN APPENDIX,
Containing a variety of the moſt uſeful Forms,

By COLLINSON READ, Eſquire.

THOSE *perſons who may wiſh to be ſupplied with this uſeful Book, muſt notify the Printer hereof, as ſoon as poſſible, as a conſiderable part of the impreſſion is already engaged—The price will be One Dollar,*

May 9, 1801.

☞ *Subſcriptions received at the Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette.*

FOR SALE,

The following

DONATION AND DEPRECIATION LANDS

FIRST *Donation Diſtrict*—No. 5, 6, 15, 19, 52, 63, 82, 86, 91, 136, 150, 171, 181.
Second Donation Diſtrict—No. 22, 23, 171, 361, 380, 414, 427, 1763, 1828, 1895, 1898, 1941, 1942, 1945.
Third Donation Diſtrict—No. 23, 24, 57, 60, 156, 250, 480, 504, 527, 528, 529.
Fourth Donation Diſtrict—No. 68, 73, 75, 650, 661, 765, 796, 828, 854, 860.
Fifth Donation Diſtrict—No. 89, 96, 870, 889, 909, 982, 1014, 1085.
Sixth Donation Diſtrict—No. 1124, 1296, 1308.
Seventh Donation Diſtrict—No. 135, 1360, 1369, 1379, 1474.
Eighth Donation Diſtrict—No. 159, 1525, 1529, 1537, 1554, 1598, 1623, 1633, 1640, 1651, 1659, 1670, 1695, 1719.
Tenth Donation Diſtrict—No. 1970, 2020, 2073, 2130.
Second Depreciation Diſtrict—No. 107.
Third Depreciation Diſtrict—No. 91, 94.
Fourth Depreciation Diſtrict—No. 77, 78, 79, 93, 94, 148, 173, 174, 175, 177, 178.
Fifth Depreciation Diſtrict—No. 108, 287, 288.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe any of the above Tracts of Land, may know the terms of Sale by applying to the ſubſcriber, living three miles from Pittſburgh, on the weſt ſide of the Allegheny river.

JAMES SAMPLE.
6m.

May 20, 1801.

FOR SALE.

ONE Share in the Ohio Company—alſo, ſeveral LOTS handſomely ſituated near the Academy, in the Borough of Pittſburgh, and other valuable property. Enquire of the ſubſcriber living on the Ohio two miles from Robinſon's ferry.

JOSEPH ASHETON.

April 6, 1801.

BLANKS.

Juſtices Summonſes, Executions, &c. for ſale at this Print-